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(54) Consensus phytases

(57) The present invention is directed to a process
for the preparation of a consensus protein specifically a

phytase consensus protein, the consensus protein ob-
tainable or obtained by such process and specific con-
sensus protein mutants.

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Description

[0001] Phytases (*myo*-inositol hexakisphosphate phosphohydrolases; EC 3.1.3.8) are enzymes that hydrolyze phytate (*myo*-inositol hexakisphosphate) to *myo*-inositol and inorganic phosphate and are known to be valuable feed additives.

[0002] A phytase was first described in rice bran in 1907 [Suzuki et al., Bull. Coll. Agr. Tokio Imp. Univ. 7, 495 (1907)] and phytases from *Aspergillus* species in 1911 [Dox and Golden, J. Biol. Chem. 10, 183-186 (1911)]. Phytases have also been found in wheat bran, plant seeds, animal intestines and in microorganisms [Howsen and Davis, Enzyme Microb. Technol. 5, 377-382 (1983), Lambrechts et al., Biotech. Lett. 14, 61-66 (1992), Shieh and Ware, Appl. Microbiol. 16, 1348-1351 (1968)].

[0003] The cloning and expression of the phytase from *Aspergillus niger* (ficus) has been described by Van Hartingsveldt et al., in Gene, 127, 87-94 (1993) and in European Patent Application, Publication No. (EP) 420 358 and from *Aspergillus niger* var. awamori by Piddington et al., in Gene 133, 55-62 (1993).

[0004] Cloning, expression and purification of phytases with improved properties have been disclosed in EP 684 313. However, since there is a still ongoing need for further improved phytases, especially with respect to their thermostability, it is an object of the present invention to provide the following process which is, however, not only applicable to phytases.

[0005] A process for the preparation of a consensus protein, whereby such process is characterized by the following steps:

a) at least three preferably four amino acid sequences of a defined protein family are aligned by any standard alignment program known in the art;

b) amino acids at the same position according to such alignment are compared regarding their evolutionary similarity by any standard program known in the art, whereas the degree of similarity provided by such a program which defines the least similarity of the amino acids that is used for the determination of an amino acid of corresponding positions is set to a less stringent number and the parameters are set in such a way that it is possible for the program to determine from only 2 identical amino acids at a corresponding position an amino acid for the consensus protein; however, if among the compared amino acid sequences are sequences that show a much higher degree of similarity to each other than to the residual sequences, these sequences are represented by their consensus sequence determined as defined in the same way as in the present process for the consensus sequence of the consensus protein or a vote weight of 1 divided by the number of such sequences is assigned to every of those sequences.

c) in case no common amino acid at a defined position can be identified by the program, any of the amino acids of all sequences used for the comparison, preferably the most frequent amino acid of all such sequences is selected or an amino acid is selected on the basis of the consideration given in Example 2.

d) once the consensus sequence has been defined, such sequence is back-translated into a DNA sequence, preferably using a codon frequency table of the organism in which expression should take place;

e) the DNA sequence is synthesized by methods known in the art and used either integrated into a suitable expression vector or by itself to transform an appropriate host cell;

f) the transformed host cell is grown under suitable culture conditions and the consensus protein is isolated from the host cell or its culture medium by methods known in the art.

[0006] In a preferred embodiment of this process step b) can also be defined as follows:

b) amino acids at the same position according to such an alignment are compared regarding their evolutionary similarity by any standard program known in the art, whereas the degree of similarity provided by such program is set at the lowest possible value and the amino acid which is the most similar for at least half of the sequences used for the comparison is selected for the corresponding position in the amino acid sequence of the consensus protein.

[0007] A preferred embodiment of this whole process can be seen in a process in which a sequence is chosen from a number of highly homologous sequences and only those amino acid residues are replaced which clearly differ from a consensus sequence of this protein family calculated under moderately stringent conditions, while at all positions of

the alignment where the method is not able to determine an amino acid under moderately stringent conditions the amino acids of the preferred sequence are taken.

[0008] It is furthermore an object of the present invention to provide such a process, wherein the program used for the comparison of amino acids at a defined position regarding their evolutionary similarity is the program "PRETTY". It is more specifically an object of the present invention to provide such a process, wherein the defined protein family is the family of phytases, especially wherein the phytases are of fungal origin.

[0009] It is furthermore an object of the present invention to provide such processes, wherein the host cell is of eukaryotic, especially fungal, preferably *Aspergillus* or yeast, preferably *Saccharomyces* or *Hansenula* origin.

[0010] It is also an object of the present invention to provide a consensus protein obtainable preferably obtained, by such processes and specifically the consensus protein, which has the amino acid sequence shown in Figure 2 or a variant thereof. A "variant" refers in the context of the present invention to a consensus protein with amino acid sequence shown in Figure 2 wherein at one or more positions amino acids have been deleted, added or replaced by one or more other amino acids with the proviso that the resulting sequence provides for a protein whose basic properties like enzymatic activity (type of and specific activity), thermostability, activity in a certain pH-range (pH-stability) have not significantly been changed. "Significantly means in this context that a man skilled in the art would say that the properties of the variant may still be different but would not be unobvious over the ones of consensus protein with the amino acid sequence of Figure 2 itself.

A mutein refers in the context of the present invention to replacements of the amino acid in the amino acid sequences of the consensus proteins shown in

Figure 2 which lead to consensus proteins with further improved properties e. g. activity. Such muteins can be defined and prepared on the basis of the teachings given in European Patent Application number 97810175.6, e. g. Q50L, Q50T, Q50G, Q50L-Y51N, or Q50T-Y51N. "Q50L" means in this context that at position 50 of the amino acid sequence the amino acid Q has been replaced by amino acid L.

[0011] In addition, a food, feed or pharmaceutical composition comprising a consensus protein as defined above is also an object of the present invention.

[0012] In this context "at least three preferably three amino acid sequences of such defined protein family" means that three, four, five, six to 12, 20, 50 or even more sequences can be used for the alignment and the comparison to create the amino acid sequence of the consensus protein. "Sequences of a defined protein family" means that such sequences fold into a three dimensional structure, wherein the α -helixes, the β -sheets and-turns are at the same position so that such structures are, as called by the man skilled in the art, superimposable. Furthermore these sequences characterize proteins which show the same type of biological activity, e.g. a defined enzyme class, e.g. the phytases. As known in the art, the three dimensional structure of one of such sequences is sufficient to allow the modelling of the structure of the other sequences of such a family. An example, how this can be effected, is given in the Reference Example of the present case. "Evolutionary similarity" in the context of the present invention refers to a schema which classifies amino acids regarding their structural similarity which allows that one amino acid can be replaced by another amino acid with a minimal influence on the overall structure, as this is done e.g. by programs, like "PRETTY", known in the art. The phrase "the degree of similarity provided by such a program...is set to less stringent number" means in the context of the present invention that values for the parameters which determine the degree of similarity in the program used in the practice of the present invention are chosen in a way to allow the program to define a common amino acid for a maximum of positions of the whole amino acid sequence, e. g. in case of the program PRETTY a value of 2 or 3 for the THRESHOLD and a value of 2 for the PLURALITY can be chosen. Furthermore, "a vote weight of one divided by the number of such sequences" means in the context of the present invention that the sequences which define a group of sequences with a higher degree of similarity as the other sequences used for the determination of the consensus sequence only contribute to such determination with a factor which is equal to one divided by a number of all sequences of this group.

As mentioned before should the program not allow to select the most similar amino acid, the most frequent amino acid is selected, should the latter be impossible the man skilled in the art will select an amino acid from all the sequences used for the comparison which is known in the art for its property to improve the thermostability in proteins as discussed e.g. by

- Janecek, S. (1993), *Process Biochem.* 28, 435-445 or
 Fersht, A. R. & Serrano, L. (1993), *Curr. Opin. Struct. Biol.* 3, 75-83.
 Alber, T. (1989), *Annu. Rev. Biochem.* 58, 765-798 or
 Matthews, B. W. (1987), *Biochemistry* 26, 6885-6888.
 Matthews, B. W. (1991), *Curr. Opin. Struct. Biol.* 1, 17-21.

[0013] The stability of an enzyme is a critical factor for many industrial applications. Therefore, a lot of attempts, more or less successful, have been made to improve the stability, preferably the thermostability of enzymes by rational

(van den Burg *et al.*, 1998) or irrational approaches (Akanuma *et al.*, 1998). The forces influencing the thermostability of a protein are the same as those that are responsible for the proper folding of a peptide strand (hydrophobic interactions, van der Waals interactions, H-bonds, salt bridges, conformational strain (Matthews, 1993). Furthermore, as shown by Matthews *et al.* (1987), the free energy of the unfolded state has also an influence on the stability of a protein.

Enhancing of protein stability means to increase the number and strength of favorable interactions and to decrease the number and strength of unfavorable interactions. It has been possible to introduce disulfide linkages (Sauer *et al.*, 1986) to replace glycine with alanine residues or to increase the proline content in order to reduce the free energy of the unfolded state (Margalit *et al.*, 1992; Matthews, 1987a). Other groups concentrated on the importance of additional H-bonds or salt bridges for the stability of a protein (Blaber *et al.*, 1993) or tried to fill cavities in the protein interior to increase the buried hydrophobic surface area and the van der Waals interactions (Karpusas *et al.*, 1989). Furthermore, the stabilization of secondary structure elements, especially α -helices, for example, by improved helix capping, was also investigated (Munoz & Serrano, 1995).

[0014] However, there is no fast and promising strategy to identify amino acid replacements which will increase the stability, preferably the thermal stability of a protein. Commonly, the 3D structure of a protein is required to find locations in the molecule where an amino acid replacement possibly will stabilize the protein's folded state. Alternative ways to circumvent this problem are either to search for a homologous protein in a thermo- or hyperthermophile organism or to detect stability-increasing amino acid replacements by a random mutagenesis approach. This latter possibility succeeds in only 10^3 to 10^4 mutations and is restricted to enzymes for which a fast screening procedure is available (Arase *et al.*, 1993; Risse *et al.*, 1992). For all these approaches, success was variable and unpredictable and, if successful, the thermostability enhancements nearly always were rather small.

[0015] Here we present an alternative way to improve the thermostability of a protein. Imanaka *et al.* (1986) were among the first to use the comparisons of homologous proteins to enhance the stability of a protein. They used a comparison of proteases from thermophilic with homologous ones of mesophilic organisms to enhance the stability of a mesophilic protease. Serrano *et al.* (1993) used the comparison of the amino acid sequences of two homologous mesophilic RNases to construct a more thermostable Rnase. They mutated individually all of the residues that differ between the two and combined the mutations that increase the stability in a multiple mutant. Pantoliano *et al.* (1989) and, in particular, Steipe *et al.* (1994) suggested that the most frequent amino acid at every position of an alignment of homologous proteins contribute to the largest amount to the stability of a protein. Steipe *et al.* (1994) proved this for a variable domain of an immunoglobulin, whereas Pantoliano *et al.* (1989) looked for positions in the primary sequence of subtilisin in which the sequence of the enzyme chosen to be improved for higher stability was singularly divergent. Their approach resulted in the replacement M50F which increased the T_m of subtilisin by 1.8 °C.

[0016] Steipe *et al.* (1994) proved on a variable domain of immunoglobulin that it is possible to predict a stabilizing mutation with better than 60% success rate just by using a statistical method which determines the most frequent amino acid residue at a certain position of this domain. It was also suggested that this method would provide useful results not only for stabilization of variable domains of antibodies but also for domains of other proteins. However, it was never mentioned that this method could be extended to the entire protein. Furthermore, nothing is said about the program which was used to calculate the frequency of amino acid residues at a distinct position or whether scoring matrices were used as in the present case.

[0017] It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a process for the preparation of a consensus protein comprising a process to calculate an amino acid residue for nearly all positions of a so-called consensus protein and to synthesize a complete gene from this sequence that could be expressed in a pro- or eukaryotic expression system.

[0018] DNA sequences of the present invention can be constructed starting from genomic or cDNA sequences coding for proteins, e.g. phytases known in the state of the art [for sequence information see references mentioned above, e.g. EP 684 313 or sequence data bases, for example like Genbank (Intelligenetics, California, USA), European Bioinformatics Institute (Hinxton Hall, Cambridge, GB), NBRF (Georgetown University, Medical Centre, Washington DC, USA) and Vecbase (University of Wisconsin, Biotechnology Centre, Madison, Wisconsin, USA) or disclosed in the figures by methods of in vitro mutagenesis [see e.g. Sambrook *et al.*, Molecular Cloning, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, New York]. A widely used strategy for such "site directed mutagenesis", as originally outlined by Hurchinson and Edgell [J. Virol. 8, 181 (1971)], involves the annealing of a synthetic oligonucleotide carrying the desired nucleotide substitution to a target region of a single-stranded DNA sequence wherein the mutation should be introduced [for review see Smith, Annu. Rev. Genet. 19, 423 (1985) and for improved methods see references 2-6 in Stanssen *et al.*, Nucl. Acid Res., 17, 4441-4454 (1989)]. Another possibility of mutating a given DNA sequence which is also preferred for the practice of the present invention is the mutagenesis by using the polymerase chain reaction (PCR). DNA as starting material can be isolated by methods known in the art and described e.g. in Sambrook *et al.* (Molecular Cloning) from the respective strains. For strain information see, e.g. EP 684 313 or any depository authority indicated below. *Aspergillus niger* [ATCC 9142], *Myceliophthora thermophila* [ATCC 48102], *Talaromyces thermophilus* [ATCC 20186] and *Aspergillus fumigatus* [ATCC 34625] have been redeposited according to the conditions of the Budapest Treaty at the American Type Culture Cell Collection under the following accession numbers: ATCC 74337, ATCC 74340, ATCC

74338 and ATCC 74339, respectively. It is however, understood that DNA encoding a consensus protein in accordance with the present invention can also be prepared in a synthetic manner as described, e.g. in EP 747 483 or the examples by methods known in the art.

[0019] Once complete DNA sequences of the present invention have been obtained they can be integrated into vectors by methods known in the art and described e.g. in Sambrook et al. (s.a.) to overexpress the encoded polypeptide in appropriate host systems. However, a man skilled in the art knows that also the DNA sequences themselves can be used to transform the suitable host systems of the invention to get overexpression of the encoded polypeptide. Appropriate host systems are for example fungi, like *Aspergilli*, e.g. *Aspergillus niger* [ATCC 9142] or *Aspergillus ficuum* [NRRL 3135] or like *Trichoderma*, e.g. *Trichoderma reesei* or yeasts, like *Saccharomyces*, e.g. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* or *Pichia*, like *Pichia pastoris*, or *Hansenula polymorpha*, e.g. *H. polymorpha* (DSM5215) or plants, as described, e.g. by Pen et al., *Bio/Technology* 11, 811-814 (1994). A man skilled in the art knows that such microorganisms are available from depository authorities, e.g. the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), the Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures (CBS) or the Deutsche Sammlung für Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen GmbH (DSM) or any other depository authority as listed in the Journal "Industrial Property" [(1991) 1, pages 29-40]. Bacteria which can be used are e.g. *E. coli*, *Bacilli* as, e.g. *Bacillus subtilis* or *Streptomyces*, e.g. *Streptomyces lividans* (see e.g. Anné and Mallaert in *FEMS Microbiol. Letters* 114, 121 (1993). *E. coli*, which could be used are *E. coli* K12 strains e.g. M15 [described as DZ 291 by Villarejo et al. in *J. Bacteriol.* 120, 466-474 (1974)], HB 101 [ATCC No. 33694] or *E. coli* SG13009 [Gottesman et al., *J. Bacteriol.* 148, 265-273 (1981)].

[0020] Vectors which can be used for expression in fungi are known in the art and described e.g. in EP 420 358, or by Cullen et al. [*Bio/Technology* 5, 369-376 (1987)] or Ward in *Molecular Industrial Mycology, Systems and Applications for Filamentous Fungi*, Marcel Dekker, New York (1991), Upshall et al. [*Bio/Technology* 5, 1301-1304 (1987)] Gwynne et al. [*Bio/Technology* 5, 71-79 (1987)], Punt et al. [*J. Biotechnol.* 17, 19-34 (1991)] and for yeast by Sreekrishna et al. [*J. Basic Microbiol.* 28, 265-278 (1988), *Biochemistry* 28, 4117-4125 (1989)], Hitzemann et al. [*Nature* 293, 717-722 (1981)] or in EP 183 070, EP 183 071, EP 248 227, EP 263 311. Suitable vectors which can be used for expression in *E. coli* are mentioned, e.g. by Sambrook et al. [s.a.] or by Fiers et al. in *Procd. 8th Int. Biotechnology Symposium* [Soc. Franc. de Microbiol., Paris (Durand et al., eds.), pp. 680-697 (1988)] or by Bujard et al. in *Methods in Enzymology*, eds. Wu and Grossmann, Academic Press, Inc. Vol. 155, 416-433 (1987) and Stüber et al. in *Immunological Methods*, eds. Lefkovits and Pernis, Academic Press, Inc., Vol. IV, 121-152 (1990). Vectors which could be used for expression in *Bacilli* are known in the art and described, e.g. in EP 405 370, *Procd. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 81, 439 (1984) by Yansura and Henner, *Meth. Enzymol.* 185, 199-228 (1990) or EP 207 459. Vectors which can be used for the expression in *H. Polymorpha* are known in the art and described, e.g. in Gellissen et al., *Biotechnology* 9, 291-295 (1991).

[0021] Either such vectors already carry regulatory elements, e.g. promoters, or the DNA sequences of the present invention can be engineered to contain such elements. Suitable promoter elements which can be used are known in the art and are, e.g. for *Trichoderma reesei* the *cbh1*-[Haarki et al., *Biotechnology* 7, 596-600 (1989)] or the *pki1*-promotor [Schindler et al., *Gene* 130, 271-275 (1993)], for *Aspergillus oryzae* the *amy*-promotor [Christensen et al., *Abstr. 19th Lunteren Lectures on Molecular Genetics F23* (1987), Christensen et al., *Biotechnology* 6, 1419-1422 (1988), Tada et al., *Mol. Gen. Genet.* 229, 301 (1991)], for *Aspergillus niger* the *glcA*-[Cullen et al., *Bio/Technology* 5, 369-376 (1987), Gwynne et al., *Bio/Technology* 5, 713-719 (1987), Ward in *Molecular Industrial Mycology, Systems and Applications for Filamentous Fungi*, Marcel Dekker, New York, 83-106 (1991)], *alcA*-[Gwynne et al., *Bio/Technology* 5, 718-719 (1987)], *suc1*-[Boddy et al., *Curr. Genet.* 24, 60-66 (1993)], *aphA*-[MacRae et al., *Gene* 71, 339-348 (1988), MacRae et al., *Gene* 132, 193-198 (1993)], *tpiA*-[McKnight et al., *Cell* 46, 143-147 (1986), Upshall et al., *Bio/Technology* 5, 1301-1304 (1987)], *gpdA*-[Punt et al., *Gene* 69, 49-57 (1988), Punt et al., *J. Biotechnol.* 17, 19-37 (1991)] and the *pkiA*-promotor [de Graaff et al., *Curr. Genet.* 22, 21-27 (1992)]. Suitable promoter elements which could be used for expression in yeast are known in the art and are, e.g. the *pho5*-promotor [Vogel et al., *Mol. Cell. Biol.*, 2050-2057 (1989); Rudolf and Hinnen, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 84, 1340-1344 (1987)] or the *gap*-promotor for expression in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and for *Pichia pastoris*, e.g. the *aox1*-promotor [Koutz et al., *Yeast* 5, 167-177 (1989); Sreekrishna et al., *J. Basic Microbiol.* 28, 265-278 (1988)], or the *FMD* promotor [Hollenberg et al., EPA No. 0299108] or *MOX*-promotor [Ledeboer et al., *Nucleic Acids Res.* 13, 3063-3082 (1985)] for *H. polymorpha*.

[0022] Accordingly vectors comprising DNA sequences of the present invention, preferably for the expression of said DNA sequences in bacteria or a fungal or a yeast host and such transformed bacteria or fungal or yeast hosts are also an object of the present invention.

[0023] It is also an object of the present invention to provide a system which allows for high expression of proteins, preferably phytases like the consensus phytase of the present invention in *Hansenula* characterized therein that the codons of the encoding DNA sequence of such a protein have been selected on the basis of a codon frequency table of the organism used for expression, e.g. yeast as in the present case (see e.g. in Example 3) and optionally the codons for the signal sequence have been selected in a manner as described for the specific case in Example 3. That means that a codon frequency table is prepared on the basis of the codons used in the DNA sequences which encode the amino acid sequences of the defined protein family. Then the codons for the design of the DNA sequence of the signal

sequence are selected from a codon frequency table of the host cell used for expression whereby always codons of comparable frequency in both tables are used.

[0024] Once such DNA sequences have been expressed in an appropriate host cell in a suitable medium the encoded protein can be isolated either from the medium in the case the protein is secreted into the medium or from the host organism in case such protein is present intracellularly by methods known in the art of protein purification or described in case of a phytase, e.g. in EP 420 358. Accordingly a process for the preparation of a polypeptide of the present invention characterized in that transformed bacteria or a host cell as described above is cultured under suitable culture conditions and the polypeptide is recovered therefrom and a polypeptide when produced by such a process or a polypeptide encoded by a DNA sequence of the present invention are also an object of the present invention.

[0025] Once obtained the polypeptides of the present invention can be characterized regarding their properties which make them useful in agriculture any assay known in the art and described e.g. by Simons et al. [Br. J. Nutr. 64, 525-540 (1990)], Schöner et al. [J. Anim. Physiol. a. Anim. Nutr. 66, 248-255 (1991)], Vogt [Arch. Geflügelk. 56, 93-98 (1992)], Jongbloed et al. [J. Anim. Sci., 70, 1159-1168 (1992)], Pemey et al. [Poultry Sci. 72, 2106-2114 (1993)], Farrell et al., [J. Anim. Physiol. a. Anim. Nutr. 69, 278-283 (1993)], Broz et al., [Br. Poultry Sci. 35, 273-280 (1994)] and Dünghoel et al. [Animal Feed Sci. Technol. 49, 1-10 (1994)] can be used.

[0026] In general the polypeptides of the present invention can be used without being limited to a specific field of application, e.g. in case of phytases for the conversion of inositol polyphosphates, like phytate to inositol and inorganic phosphate.

[0027] Furthermore the polypeptides of the present invention can be used in a process for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition or compound food or feeds wherein the components of such a composition are mixed with one or more polypeptides of the present invention. Accordingly compound food or feeds or pharmaceutical compositions comprising one or more polypeptides of the present invention are also an object of the present invention. A man skilled in the art is familiar with their process of preparation. Such pharmaceutical compositions or compound foods or feeds can further comprise additives or components generally used for such purpose and known in the state of the art.

[0028] It is furthermore an object of the present invention to provide a process for the reduction of levels of phytate in animal manure characterized in that an animal is fed such a feed composition in an amount effective in converting phytate contained in the feedstuff to inositol and inorganic phosphate.

[0029] Before describing the present invention in more detail a short explanation of the Tables and enclosed Figures is given below.

[0030] Table 1: Vote weights of the amino acid sequences of the fungal phytases used. The table shows the vote weights used to calculate the consensus sequence of the fungal phytases.

[0031] Table 2: Homology of the fungal phytases. The amino acid sequences of the phytases used in the alignment were compared by the program GAP (GCG program package, 9; Devereux et al., 1984) using the standard parameters. The comparison was restricted to the part of the sequence that was also used for the alignment (see legend to Figure 1) lacking the signal peptide which was rather divergent. The numbers above and beneath the diagonal represent the amino acid identities and similarities, respectively.

[0032] Table 3: Homology of the amino acid sequence of fungal consensus phytase to the phytases used for its calculation. The amino acid sequences of all phytases were compared with the fungal consensus phytase sequence using the program GAP (GCG program package, 9.0). Again, the comparison was restricted to that part of the sequence that was used in the alignment.

[0033] Table 4: Primers used for the introduction of single mutations into fungal consensus phytase. For the introduction of each mutation, two primers containing the desired mutation were required (see Example 8). The changed triplets are highlighted in bold letters.

[0034] Table 5: Temperature optimum and T_m -value of fungal consensus phytase and of the phytases from *A. fumigatus*, *A. niger*, *A. nidulans*, and *M. thermophila*. The temperature optima were taken from Figure 3. ^aThe T_m -values were determined by differential scanning calorimetry as described in Example 10 and shown in Figure 7.

[0035] Figure 1: Calculation of the consensus phytase sequence from the alignment of nearly all known fungal phytase amino acid sequences. The letters represent the amino acid residues in the one-letter code. The following sequences were used for the alignment: *phyA* from *Aspergillus terreus* 9A-1 (Mitchell et al., 1997; from amino acid (aa) 27), *phyA* from *Aspergillus terreus* cbs116.46 (van Loon et al., 1997; from aa 27), *phyA* from *Aspergillus niger* var. *awamori* (Piddington et al., 1993; from aa 27), *phyA* from *Aspergillus niger* T213; from aa 27), *phyA* from *Aspergillus niger* strain NRRL3135 (van Hartingsveldt et al., 1993; from aa 27), *phyA* from *Aspergillus fumigatus* ATCC 13073 (Pasamontes et al., 1997b; from aa 25), *phyA* from *Aspergillus fumigatus* ATCC 32722 (van Loon et al., 1997; from aa 27), *phyA* from *Aspergillus fumigatus* ATCC 58128 (van Loon et al., 1997; from aa 27), *phyA* from *Aspergillus fumigatus* ATCC 26906 (van Loon et al., 1997; from aa 27), *phyA* from *Aspergillus fumigatus* ATCC 32239 (van Loon et al., 1997; from aa 30), *phyA* from *Aspergillus nidulans* (Pasamontes et al., 1997a; from aa 25), *phyA* from *Talaromyces thermophilus* (Pasamontes et al., 1997a; from aa 24), and *phyA* from *Myceliophthora thermophila* (Mitchell et

al., 1997; from aa 19). The alignment was calculated using the program PILEUP. The location of the gaps was refined by hand. Capitalized amino acid residues in the alignment at a given position belong to the amino acid coalition that establish the consensus residue. In bold, beneath the calculated consensus sequence, the amino acid sequence of the finally constructed fungal consensus phytase (Fcp) is shown. The gaps in the calculated consensus sequence were filled by hand according to principals stated in Example 2.

[0036] Figure 2: DNA sequence of the fungal consensus phytase gene (*fcp*) and of the primers synthesized for gene construction. The calculated amino acid sequence (Figure 1) was converted into a DNA sequence using the program BACKTRANSLATE (Devereux *et al.*, 1984) and the codon frequency table of highly expressed yeast genes (GCG program package, 9.0). The signal peptide of the phytase from *A. terreus* cbs was fused to the N-terminus. The bold bases represent the sequences of the oligonucleotides used to generate the gene. The names of the respective oligonucleotides are noted above or below the sequence. The underlined bases represent the start and stop codon of the gene. The bases written in italics show the two introduced *Eco* RI sites.

[0037] Figure 3: Temperature optimum of fungal consensus phytase and other phytases used to calculate the consensus sequence. For the determination of the temperature optimum, the phytase standard assay was performed at a series of temperatures between 37 and 85 °C. The phytases used were purified according to Example 5. ▽, fungal consensus phytase; ▼, *A. fumigatus* 13073 phytase; □, *A. niger* NRRL3135 phytase; ○, *A. nidulans* phytase; ■, *A. terreus* 9A-1 phytase; ●, *A. terreus* cbs phytase.

[0038] Figure 4: The pH-dependent activity profile of fungal consensus phytase and of the mutant Q50L, Q50T, and Q50G. The phytase activity was determined using the standard assay in appropriate buffers (see Example 9) at different pH-values. Plot a) shows a comparison of fungal consensus phytase (●) to the mutants Q50L (▽), Q50T (▼), and Q50G (○) in percent activity. Plot b) shows a comparison of fungal consensus phytase (○) to mutant Q50L (●) and Q50T (▽) using the specific activity of the purified enzymes expressed in *H. polymorpha*.

[0039] Figure 5: The pH-dependent activity profile of the mutants Q50L, Y51N and Q50T, Y51N in comparison to the mutants Q50T and Q50L of fungal consensus phytase. The phytase activity was determined using the standard assay in appropriate buffers (see Example 9) at different pH-values. Graph a) shows the influence of the mutation Y51N (●) on mutant Q50L (○). Graph b) shows the influence of the same mutation (●) on mutant Q50T (○).

[0040] Figure 6: Substrate specificity of fungal consensus phytase and its mutants Q50L, Q50T, and Q50G. The bars represent the relative activity in comparison to the activity with phytic acid (100%) with a variety of known natural and synthetic phosphorylated compounds.

[0041] Figure 7: Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) of fungal consensus phytase and its mutant Q50T. The protein samples were concentrated to ca. 50-60 mg/ml and extensively dialyzed against 10 mM sodium acetate, pH 5.0. A constant heating rate of 10 °C/min was applied up to 90 °C. DSC of consensus phytase Q50T (upper graph) yielded in a melting temperature of 78.9 °C, which is nearly identical to the melting point of fungal consensus phytase (78.1 °C, lower graph).

Examples

Reference Example

Homology Modeling of *A. fumigatus* and *A. terreus* cbs116.46 phytase

[0042] The amino acid sequences of *A. fumigatus* and *A. terreus* cbs116.46 phytase were compared with the sequence of *A. niger* NRRL 3135 phytase (see Figure 1) for which the three-dimensional structure had been determined by X-ray crystallography.

[0043] A multiple amino acid sequence alignment of *A. niger* NRRL 3135 phytase, *A. fumigatus* phytase and *A. terreus* cbs116.46 phytase was calculated with the program "PILEUP" (Prog. Menu for the Wisconsin Package, version 8, September 1994, Genetics Computer Group, 575 Science Drive, Madison Wisconsin, USA 53711). The three-dimensional models of *A. fumigatus* phytase and *A. terreus* cbs116.46 phytase were built by using the structure of *A. niger* NRRL 3135 phytase as template and exchanging the amino acids of *A. niger* NRRL 3135 phytase according to the sequence alignment to amino acids of *A. fumigatus* and *A. terreus* cbs116.46 phytases, respectively. Model construction and energy optimization were performed by using the program Moloc (Gerber and Müller, 1995). C-alpha positions were kept fixed except for new insertions/deletions and in loop regions distant from the active site.

[0044] Only small differences of the modelled structures to the original crystal structure could be observed in external loops. Furthermore the different substrate molecules that mainly occur on the degradation pathway of phytic acid (myo-inositol-hexakisphosphate) by *Pseudomonas sp. bacterium* phytase and, as far as determined, by *A. niger* NRRL 3135 phytase (Cosgrove, 1980) were constructed and forged into the active site cavity of each phytase structure. Each of these substrates was oriented in a hypothetical binding mode proposed for histidine acid phosphatases (Van Etten, 1982). The scissile phosphate group was oriented towards the catalytically essential His 59 to form the covalent phos-

phoenzyme intermediate. The oxygen of the substrate phosphoester bond which will be protonated by Asp 339 after cleavage was orientated towards the proton donor. Conformational relaxation of the remaining structural part of the substrates as well as the surrounding active site residues was performed by energy optimization with the program Moloc.

[0045] Based on the structure models the residues pointing into the active site cavity were identified. More than half (60%) of these positions were identical between these three phytases, whereas only few positions were not conserved (see Figure 1). This observation could be extended to four additional phytase sequences (*A. nidulans*, *A. terreus* 9A1, *Talaromyces thermophilus*, *Myceliophthora thermophila*).

Example 1

Alignment of the amino acid sequence of the fungal phytases

[0046] The alignment was calculated using the program PILEUP from the Sequence Analysis Package Release 9.0 (Devereux *et al.*, 1984) with the standard parameter (gap creation penalty 12, gap extension penalty 4). The location of the gaps was refined using a text editor. The following sequences (see Figure 1) without the signal sequence were used for the performance of the alignment starting with the amino acid (aa) mentioned below:

phyA gene from *Aspergillus terreus* 9A-1, aa 27 (Mitchell *et al.*, 1997)
phyA gene from *Aspergillus terreus* cbs116.46, aa 27 (van Loon *et al.*, 1997)
phyA gene from *Aspergillus niger* var. *awamori*, aa 27 (Piddington *et al.*, 1993)
phyA gene from *Aspergillus niger* T213, aa 27
phyA gene from *Aspergillus niger* strain NRRL3135, aa 27 (van Hartingsveldt *et al.*, 1993)
phyA gene from *Aspergillus fumigatus* ATCC 13073, aa 26 (Pasamontes *et al.*, 1997)
phyA gene from *Aspergillus fumigatus* ATCC 32722, aa 26 (van Loon *et al.*, 1997)
phyA gene from *Aspergillus fumigatus* ATCC 58128, aa 26 (van Loon *et al.*, 1997)
phyA gene from *Aspergillus fumigatus* ATCC 26906, aa 26 (van Loon *et al.*, 1997)
phyA gene from *Aspergillus fumigatus* ATCC 32239, aa 30 (van Loon *et al.*, 1997)
phyA gene from *Aspergillus nidulans*, aa 25 (Roche Nr. R1288, Pasamontes *et al.*, 1997a)
phyA gene from *Talaromyces thermophilus* ATCC 20186, aa 24 (Pasamontes *et al.*, 1997a)
phyA gene from *Myceliophthora thermophila*, aa 19 (Mitchell *et al.*, 1997)

[0047] Table 2 shows the homology of the phytase sequences mentioned above.

Example 2

Calculation of the amino acid sequence of fungal consensus phytases

[0048] Using the refined alignment of Example 1 as input, the consensus sequence was calculated by the program PRETTY from the Sequence Analysis Package Release 9.0 (Devereux *et al.*, 1984). PRETTY prints sequences with their columns aligned and can display a consensus sequence for the alignment. A vote weight that pays regard to the similarity between the amino acid sequences of the phytases aligned were assigned to all sequences. The vote weight was set such as the combined impact of all phytases from one sequence subgroup (same species of origin but different strains), e. g. the amino acid sequences of all phytases from *A. fumigatus*, on the election was set one, that means that each sequence contributes with a value of 1 divided by the number of strain sequences (see Table 1). By this means, it was possible to prevent that very similar amino acid sequences, e. g. of the phytases from different *A. fumigatus* strains, dominate the calculated consensus sequence.

[0049] The program PRETTY was started with the following parameters: The plurality defining the number of votes below which there is no consensus was set on 2.0. The threshold, which determines the scoring matrix value below which an amino acid residue may not vote for a coalition of residues, was set on 2. PRETTY used the PrettyPep.Cmp consensus scoring matrix for peptides.

[0050] Ten positions of the alignment (position 46, 66, 82, 138, 162, 236, 276, 279, 280, 308; Figure 1), for which the program was not able to determine a consensus residue, were filled by hand according to the following rules: if a most frequent residue existed, this residue was chosen (138, 236, 280); if a prevalent group of chemically similar or equivalent residues occurred, the most frequent or, if not available, one residues of this group was selected (46, 66, 82, 162, 276, 308). If there was either a prevalent residue nor a prevalent group, one of the occurring residues was chosen according to common assumption on their influence on the protein stability (279). Eight other positions (132, 170, 204, 211, 275, 317, 384, 447; Figure 1) were not filled with the amino acid residue selected by the program but

normally with amino acids that occur with the same frequency as the residues that were chosen by the program. In most cases, the slight underrating of the three *A niger* sequences (sum of the vote weights: 0.99) was eliminated by this corrections.

[0051] Table 3 shows the homology of the calculated fungal consensus phytase amino acid sequence to the phytase sequences used for the calculation.

Example 3

Conversion of the fungal consensus phytase amino acid sequence to a DNA sequence

[0052] The first 26 amino acid residues of *A. terreus* cbs116.46 phytase were used as signal peptide and, therefore, fused to the N-terminus of all consensus phytases. For this stretch, we used a special method to calculate the corresponding DNA sequence. Purvis *et al.* (1987) proposed that the incorporation of rare codons in a gene has an influence on the folding efficiency of the protein. Therefore, at least the distribution of rare codons in the signal sequence of *A. terreus* cbs116.46, which was used for the fungal consensus phytase and which is very important for secretion of the protein, but converted into the *S. cerevisiae* codon usage, was transferred into the new signal sequence generated for expression in *S. cerevisiae*. For the remaining parts of the protein, we used the codon frequency table of highly expressed *S. cerevisiae* genes, obtained from the GCG program package, to translate the calculated amino acid sequence into a DNA sequence.

[0053] The resulting sequence of the *lcp* gene are shown in Figure 2.

Example 4

Construction and cloning of the fungal consensus phytase genes

[0054] The calculated DNA sequence of fungal consensus phytase was divided into oligonucleotides of 85 bp, alternately using the sequence of the sense and the anti-sense strand. Every oligonucleotide overlaps 20 bp with its previous and its following oligonucleotide of the opposite strand. The location of all primers, purchased by Microsynth, Balgach (Switzerland) and obtained in a PAGE-purified form, is indicated in Figure 2.

[0055] In three PCR reactions, the synthesized oligonucleotides were composed to the entire gene. For the PCR, the High Fidelity Kit from Boehringer Mannheim (Boehringer Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany) and the thermo cycler The Protokol™ from AMS Biotechnology (Europe) Ltd. (Lugano, Switzerland) were used.

[0056] Oligonucleotide CP-1 to CP-10 (Mix 1, Figure 2) were mixed to a concentration of 0.2 pMol/μl per each oligonucleotide. A second oligonucleotide mixture (Mix 2) was prepared with CP-9 to CP-22 (0.2 pMol/μl per each oligonucleotide). Additionally, four short primers were used in the PCR reactions:

CP-a:

Eco RI

5'-TAT ATG AAT TCA TGG GCG TGT TCG TC-3'

CP-b:

5'-TGA AAA GTT CAT TGA AGG TTT C-3'

CP-c:

5'-TCT TCG AAA GCA GTA CAA GTA C-3'

CP-e:

Eco RI5'-TAT ATG AAT TCT TAA GCG AAA C-3'

5

PCR reaction α :

10 μ l Mix 1 (2.0 pmol of each oligonucleotide)
 2 μ l nucleotides (10 mM each nucleotide)
 2 μ l primer CP-a (10 pmol/ μ l)
 2 μ l primer CP-c (10 pmol/ μ l)
 10,0 μ l PCR buffer
 0.75 μ l polymerase mixture
 73.25 μ l H₂O

10

15 PCR reaction β :

10 μ l Mix 2 (2.0 pmol of each oligonucleotide)
 2 μ l nucleotides (10 mM each nucleotide)
 2 μ l primer CP-b (10 pmol/ μ l)
 2 μ l primer CP-e (10 pmol/ μ l)
 10,0 μ l PCR buffer
 0.75 μ l polymerase mixture (2.6 U)
 73.25 μ l H₂O

20

Reaction conditions for PCR reaction α and β :

step 1 2 min - 45°C
 step 2 30 sec - 72°C
 step 3 30 sec - 94°C
 step 4 30 sec - 52°C
 step 5 1 min - 72°C

25

Step 3 to 5 were repeated 40-times.

30

[0057] The PCR products (670 and 905 bp) were purified by an agarose gel electrophoresis (0.9% agarose) and a following gel extraction (QIAEX II Gel Extraction Kit, Qiagen, Hilden, Germany). The purified DNA fragments were used for the PCR reaction α .

35

PCR reaction α :

6 μ l PCR product of reaction α (\approx 50 ng)
 6 μ l PCR product of reaction β (\approx 50 ng)
 2 μ l primer CP-a (10 pmol/ μ l)
 2 μ l primer CP-e (10 pmol/ μ l)
 10,0 μ l PCR buffer
 0.75 μ l polymerase mixture (2.6 U)
 73.25 μ l H₂O

40

Reaction conditions for PCR reaction α :

step 1 2 min - 94°C
 step 2 30 sec - 94°C
 step 3 30 sec - 55°C
 step 4 1 min - 72°C

45

Step 2 to 4 were repeated 31-times.

50

[0058] The resulting PCR product (1.4 kb) was purified as mentioned above, digested with *Eco* RI, and ligated in an *Eco* RI-digested and dephosphorylated pBsk(-)-vector (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA, USA). 1 μ l of the ligation mixture was used to transform *E. coli* XL-1 competent cells (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA, USA). All standard procedures were carried out as described by Sambrook *et al.* (1987). The constructed fungal consensus phytase gene (*fcp*) was verified by sequencing (plasmid pBsk-fcp).

55

Example 5Expression of the fungal consensus phytase gene *fcp* and its variants in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and their purification from culture supernatant

[0059] A fungal consensus phytase gene was isolated from the plasmid pBsk-*fcp* ligated into the *Eco* RI sites of the expression cassette of the *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* expression vector pYES2 (Invitrogen, San Diego, CA, USA) or subcloned between the shortened GAPFL (glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase) promoter and the *pho5* terminator as described by Janes *et al.* (1990). The correct orientation of the gene was checked by PCR. Transformation of *S. cerevisiae* strains, e. g. INVSc1 (Invitrogen, San Diego, CA, USA) was done according to Hinnen *et al.* (1978). Single colonies harboring the phytase gene under the control of the GAPFL promoter were picked and cultivated in 5 ml selection medium (SD-uracil, Sherman *et al.*, 1986) at 30°C under vigorous shaking (250 rpm) for one day. The preculture was then added to 500 ml YPD medium (Sherman *et al.*, 1986) and grown under the same conditions. Induction of the *gal* promoter was done according to manufacturer's instruction. After four days of incubation cell broth was centrifuged (7000 rpm, GS3 rotor, 15 min, 5°C) to remove the cells and the supernatant was concentrated by way of ultrafiltration in Amicon 8400 cells (PM30 membranes) and ultrafree-15 centrifugal filter devices (Biomax-30K, Millipore, Bedford, MA, USA). The concentrate (10 ml) was desalted on a 40 ml Sephadex G25 Superfine column (Pharmacia Biotech, Freiburg, Germany), with 10 mM sodium acetate, pH 5.0, serving as elution buffer. The desalted sample was brought to 2 M $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ and directly loaded onto a 1 ml Butyl Sepharose 4 Fast Flow hydrophobic interaction chromatography column (Pharmacia Biotech, Freiburg, Germany) which was eluted with a linear gradient from 2 M to 0 M $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ in 10 mM sodium acetate, pH 5.0. Phytase was eluted in the break-through, concentrated and loaded on a 120 ml Sephacryl S-300 gel permeation chromatography column (Pharmacia Biotech, Freiburg, Germany). Fungal consensus phytase and fungal consensus phytase 7 eluted as a homogeneous symmetrical peak and was shown by SDS-PAGE to be approx. 95% pure.

Example 6Expression of the fungal consensus phytase genes *fcp* and its variants in *Hansenula polymorpha*

[0060] The phytase expression vectors, used to transform *H. polymorpha*, was constructed by inserting the *Eco* RI fragment of pBsk-*fcp* encoding the consensus phytase or a variant into the multiple cloning site of the *H. polymorpha* expression vector pFPMT121, which is based on an *ura3* selection marker and the *FMD* promoter. The 5' end of the *fcp* gene is fused to the *FMD* promoter, the 3' end to the *MOX* terminator (Gellissen *et al.*, 1996; EP 0299 108 B). The resulting expression vector are designated pFPMT*fcp* and pBsk-*fcp*7.

[0061] The constructed plasmids were propagated in *E. coli*. Plasmid DNA was purified using standard state of the art procedures. The expression plasmids were transformed into the *H. polymorpha* strain RP11 deficient in orotidine-5'-phosphate decarboxylase (*ura3*) using the procedure for preparation of competent cells and for transformation of yeast as described in Gellissen *et al.* (1996). Each transformation mixture was plated on YNB (0.14% w/v Difco YNB and 0.5% ammonium sulfate) containing 2% glucose and 1.8% agar and incubated at 37 °C. After 4 to 5 days individual transformant colonies were picked and grown in the liquid medium described above for 2 days at 37 °C. Subsequently, an aliquot of this culture was used to inoculate fresh vials with YNB-medium containing 2% glucose. After seven further passages in selective medium, the expression vector integrates into the yeast genome in multimeric form. Subsequently, mitotically stable transformants were obtained by two additional cultivation steps in 3 ml non-selective liquid medium (YPD, 2% glucose, 10 g yeast extract, and 20 g peptone). In order to obtain genetically homogeneous recombinant strains an aliquot from the last stabilization culture was plated on a selective plate. Single colonies were isolated for analysis of phytase expression in YNB containing 2% glycerol instead of glucose to derepress the *fmd* promoter. Purification of the fungal consensus phytases was done as described in Example 5.

Example 7Expression of the fungal consensus genes *fcp* and its variants in *Aspergillus niger*

[0062] Plasmid pBsk-*fcp* or the corresponding plasmid of a variant of the *fcp* gene were used as template for the introduction of a *Bsp* HI-site upstream of the start codon of the genes and an *Eco* RV-site downstream of the stop codon. The Expand™ High Fidelity PCR Kit (Boehringer Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany) was used with the following primers:

Primer Asp-1:

Bsp HI

5'-TAT ATC ATG AGC GTG TTC GTC GTG CTA CTG TTC-3'

Primer Asp-2 for cloning of *fcp* and *fcp7*:

3'-ACC CGA CTT ACA AAG CGA ATT CTA TAG ATA TAT-5'

Eco RV

[0063] The reaction was performed as described by the supplier. The PCR-amplified *fcp* gene had a new *Bsp* HI site at the start codon, introduced by primer Asp-1, which resulted in a replacement of the second amino acid residue glycine by serine. Subsequently, the DNA-fragment was digested with *Bsp* HI and *Eco* RV and ligated into the *Nco* I site downstream of the glucoamylase promoter of *Aspergillus niger* (*glaA*) and the *Eco* RV site upstream of the *Aspergillus nidulans* tryptophan C terminator (*trpC*) (Mullaney *et al.*, 1985). After this cloning step, the genes were sequenced to detect possible failures introduced by PCR. The resulting expression plasmids which basically corresponds to the pGLAC vector as described in Example 9 of EP 684 313, contained the orotidine-5'-phosphate decarboxylase gene (*pyr4*) of *Neurospora crassa* as a selection marker. Transformation of *Aspergillus niger* and expression of the consensus phytase genes was done as described in EP 684 313. The fungal consensus phytases were purified as described in Example 5.

Example 8Construction of muteins of fungal consensus phytase

[0064] To construct muteins for expression in *A. niger*, *S. cerevisiae*, or *H. polymorpha*, the corresponding expression plasmid containing the fungal consensus phytase gene was used as template for site-directed mutagenesis. Mutations were introduced using the "quick exchange™ site-directed mutagenesis kit" from Stratagene (La Jolla, CA, USA) following the manufacturer's protocol and using the corresponding primers. All mutations made and the corresponding primers are summarized in Table 4. Clones harboring the desired mutation were identified by DNA sequence analysis as known in the art. The mutated phytase were verified by sequencing of the complete gene.

Example 9Determination of the phytase activity and of the temperature optimum of the consensus phytase and its variants

[0065] Phytase activity was determined basically as described by Mitchell *et al.* (1997). The activity was measured in a assay mixture containing 0.5% phytic acid (≈5 mM), 200 mM sodium acetate, pH 5.0. After 15 min incubation at 37 °C, the reaction was stopped by addition of an equal volume of 15% trichloroacetic acid. The liberated phosphate was quantified by mixing 100 µl of the assay mixture with 900 µl H₂O and 1 ml of 0.6 M H₂SO₄, 2% ascorbic acid and 0.5% ammonium molybdate. Standard solutions of potassium phosphate were used as reference. One unit of enzyme activity was defined as the amount of enzyme that releases 1 µmol phosphate per minute at 37 °C. The protein concentration was determined using the enzyme extinction coefficient at 280 nm calculated according to Pace *et al.* (1995): fungal consensus phytase, 1.101; fungal consensus phytase 7, 1.068.

[0066] In case of pH-optimum curves, purified enzymes were diluted in 10 mM sodium acetate, pH 5.0. Incubations were started by mixing aliquots of the diluted protein with an equal volume of 1% phytic acid (≈10 mM) in a series of different buffers: 0.4 M glycine/HCl, pH 2.5; 0.4 M acetate/NaOH, pH 3.0, 3.5, 4.0, 4.5, 5.0, 5.5; 0.4 M imidazole/HCl, pH 6.0, 6.5; 0.4 M Tris/HCl pH 7.0, 7.5, 8.0, 8.5, 9.0. Control experiments showed that pH was only slightly affected by the mixing step. Incubations were performed for 15 min at 37 °C as described above.

[0067] For determination of the substrate specificities of the phytases, phytic acid in the assay mixture was replaced by 5 mM concentrations of the respective phosphate compounds. The activity tests were performed as described above.

[0068] For determination of the temperature optimum, enzyme (100 µl) and substrate solution (100 µl) were pre-

incubated for 5 min at the given temperature. The reaction was started by addition of the substrate solution to the enzyme. After 15 min incubation, the reaction was stopped with trichloroacetic acid and the amount of phosphate released was determined.

[0069] The pH-optimum of the original fungal consensus phytase was around pH 6.0-6.5 (70 U/mg). By introduction of the Q50T mutation, the pH-optimum shifted to pH 6.0 (130 U/mg), while the replacement by a leucine at the same position resulted in a maximum activity around pH 5.5 (212 U/mg). The exchange Q50G resulted in a pH-optimum of the activity above pH 6.0 (see Figure 4). The exchange of tyrosine at position 51 with asparagine resulted in a relative increase of the activity below pH 5.0 (see Figure 5). Especially by the Q50L mutation, the specificity for phytate of fungal consensus phytase was drastically increased (see Figure 6).

[0070] The temperature optimum of fungal consensus phytase (70 °C) was 15-25 °C higher than the temperature optimum of the wild-type phytases (45-55 °C) which were used to calculate the consensus sequence (see Table 5 and Figure 3).

Example 10

Determination of the melting point by differential scanning calorimetry (DSC)

[0071] In order to determine the unfolding temperature of the fungal consensus phytases, differential scanning calorimetry was applied as previously published by Brugger *et al.* (1997). Solutions of 50-60 mg/ml homogeneous phytase were used for the tests. A constant heating rate of 10 °C/min was applied up to 90 °C.

[0072] The determined melting points clearly show the strongly improved thermostability of the fungal consensus phytase in comparison to the wild-type phytases (see Table 5 and Figure 7). Figure 7 shows the melting profile of fungal consensus phytase and its mutant Q50T. Its common melting point was determined between 78 to 79 °C.

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Table 1

<i>Aspergillus terreus</i> 9A-1 phytase	0.50
<i>Aspergillus terreus</i> cbs116.46 phytase	0.50
<i>Aspergillus niger</i> var. <i>awamori</i> phytase	0.3333
<i>Aspergillus niger</i> T213 phytase	0.3333
<i>Aspergillus niger</i> NRRL3135 phytase	0.3333

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Table 1 (continued)

<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> ATCC 13073 phytase	0.20
<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> ATCC 32722 phytase	0.20
<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> ATCC 58128 phytase	0.20
<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> ATCC 26906 phytase	0.20
<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> ATCC 32239 phytase	0.20
<i>Aspergillus nidulans</i> phytase	1.00
<i>Talaromyces thermophilus</i> ATCC 20186 phytase	1.00
<i>Myceliophthora thermophila</i> phytase	1.00

Table 2

5

% identity

10		<i>A. terreus</i> 9A-1	<i>A. terreus</i> cbs116.46	<i>A. niger</i> NRRL 3135	<i>A. fumiga-</i> <i>tus</i> 13073	<i>A. nidulans</i>	<i>T. thermo-</i> <i>philus</i>	<i>M. ther-</i> <i>mophila</i>
15		<i>A. terreus</i> 9A-1	89.1	62.0	60.6	59.3	58.3	48.6
20		<i>A. terreus</i> cbs	90.7	63.6	62.0	61.2	59.7	49.1
25		<i>A. niger</i> NRRL 3135	67.3	68.9	66.8	64.2	62.5	49.4
30		<i>A. fumiga-</i> <i>tus</i> 13073	66.1	67.2	71.1	68.0	62.6	53.0
35		<i>A. nidulans</i>	65.0	66.7	69.0	73.3	60.5	52.5
40		<i>T. thermo-</i> <i>philus</i>	63.8	64.5	68.9	68.1	67.4	49.8
45		<i>M. ther-</i> <i>mophila</i>	53.7	54.6	57.6	61.0	59.9	57.8

% similarity

50

Table 3:

55

Phytase	Identity [%]	Similarity [%]
<i>A. niger</i> T213	76.6	79.6
<i>A. niger</i> var. <i>awamori</i>	76.6	79.6
<i>A. niger</i> NRRL3135	76.6	79.4

Table 3: (continued)

Phytase	Identity [%]	Similarity [%]
<i>A. nidulans</i>	77.4	81.5
<i>A. terreus</i> 9A-1	70.7	74.8
<i>A. terreus</i> cbs116.46	72.1	75.9
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 13073	80.0	83.9
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 32239	78.2	82.3
<i>T. thermophilus</i>	72.7	76.8
<i>M. thermophila</i>	58.3	64.5

Table 4

mutation

Primer set

Ssp BI

Q50L

5'-CAC TTG TGG GGT TTG TAC AGT CCA TAC TTC TC-3'

5'-GAG AAG TAT GGA CTG TAC AAA CCC CAC AAG TG-3'

Kpn I

Q50T

5'-CAC TTG TGG GGT ACC TAC TCT CCA TAC TTC TC-3'

5'-GA GAA GTA TGG AGA GTA GGT ACC CCA CAA GTG-3'

Q50G

5'-CAC TTG TGG GGT GGT TAC TCT CCA TAC TTC TC-3'

5'-GA GAA GTA TGG AGA GTA ACC ACC CCA CAA GTG-3'

Kpn I

Q50T-Y51N

5'-CAC TTG TGG GGT ACC AAC TCT CCA TAC TTC TC-3'

5'-GA GAA GTA TGG AGA GTT GGT ACC CCA CAA GTG-3'

Bsa I

Q50L-Y51N

5'-CAC TTG TGG GGT CTC AAC TCT CCA TAC TTC TC-3'

5'-GA GAA GTA TGG AGA GTT GAG ACC CCA CAA GTG-3'

Table 5

phytase	temperature optimum	T _m ^a
Consensus phytase	70 °C	78.0 °C
<i>A. niger</i> NRRL3135	55°C	63.3°C
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 13073	55°C	62.5°C
<i>A. terreus</i> 9A-1	49°C	57.5°C
<i>A. terreus</i> cbs	45°C	58.5°C

Table 5 (continued)

phytase	temperature optimum	Tm ^a
<i>A. nidulans</i>	45°C	55.7 °C
<i>M. thermophila</i>	55 °C	-

Claims

1. A process for the preparation of a consensus protein, whereby such process is characterized by the following steps:
- a) at least three, preferably four amino acid sequences are aligned by any standard alignment program known in the art;
 - b) amino acids at the same position according to such alignment are compared regarding their evolutionary similarity by any standard program known in the art, whereas the degree of similarity provided by such a program which defines the least similarity of the amino acids that is used for the determination of an amino acid of corresponding positions is set to a less stringent number and the parameters are set in such a way that it is possible for the program to determine from only 2 identical amino acids at a corresponding position an amino acid for the consensus protein; however, if among the compared amino acid sequences are sequences that show a much higher degree of similarity to each other than to the residual sequences, these sequences are represented by their consensus sequence determined as defined in the same way as in the present process for the consensus sequence of the consensus protein or a vote weight of 1 divided by the number of such sequences is assigned to every of those sequences.
 - c) in case no common amino acid at a defined position is identified by the program, any of the amino acids, preferably the most frequent amino acid of all such sequences is selected;
 - d) once the consensus sequence has been defined, such sequence is back-translated into a DNA sequence, preferably by using a codon frequency table of the organism in which expression should take place;
 - e) the DNA sequence is synthesized by methods known in the art and used either integrated into a suitable expression vector or by itself to transform an appropriate host cell;
 - f) the transformed host cell is grown under suitable culture conditions and the consensus protein is isolated from the host cell or its culture medium by methods known in the art.
2. A process as claimed in claim 1 wherein the program used for the comparison of amino acids at a defined position regarding their evolutionary similarity is the program "PRETTY".
3. A process as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein the defined protein family is the family of phytases.
4. A process as claimed in claim 3, wherein the phytases are of fungal origin.
5. A process as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the host cell is of eukaryotic origin.
6. A process as claimed in claim 5, wherein eukaryotic means fungal, preferably *Aspergillus* or yeast, preferably *Saccharomyces* or *Hansenula*.
7. A consensus protein obtainable, preferably obtained by a process as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6.
8. A consensus protein which has the amino acid sequence shown in Figure 2 or any variants or muteins thereof.
9. A mutein of the consensus protein of claim 8 characterized therein that in the amino acid sequence of Figure 2 the following replacements have been effected Q50L, Q50T, Q50G, Q50T-Y51N or Q50L-Q51N.
10. A food, feed or pharmaceutical composition comprising a consensus protein as claimed in any of the claims 7 to 9.

Figure 1/1

	1				50
<i>A. terreus</i> 9A-1	KhsDCNSVDh	GYQCFPELSH	KWGLYAPYFS	LQDESPFFLD	VPEDChITFV
<i>A. terreus</i> cbs	NhsDCTSVDr	GYQCFPELSH	KWGLYAPYFS	LQDESPFFLD	VPDDChITFV
<i>A. niger</i> var. <i>awamori</i>	NqsTCDTVdQ	GYQCFSETSH	LWGQYAPFFS	LANESAISPD	VPAGCrVTFA
<i>A. niger</i> T213	NqsSCDTVDQ	GYQCFSETSH	LWGQYAPFFS	LANESVISPD	VPAGCrVTFA
<i>A. niger</i> NRRL3135	NqsSCDTVDQ	GYQCFSETSH	LWGQYAPFFS	LANESVISPE	VPAGCrVTFA
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 13073	GskSCDTVDl	GYQCsPATSH	LWGQYSPFFS	LEDElSVSSK	LPKDCrITLV
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 32722	GskSCDTVDl	GYQCsPATSH	LWGQYSPFFS	LEDElSVSSK	LPKDCrITLV
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 58128	GskSCDTVDl	GYQCsPATSH	LWGQYSPFFS	LEDElSVSSK	LPKDCrITLV
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 26906	GskSCDTVDl	GYQCsPATSH	LWGQYSPFFS	LEDElSVSSK	LPKDCrITLV
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 32239	GskACDTVEl	GYQCsPGTSH	LWGQYSPFFS	LEDElSVSSD	LPKDCrVTFV
<i>A. nidulans</i>	QNHSCNTADG	GYQCFPNVSH	VWGQYSPYFS	IEQESAISeD	VPHGCeVTFV
<i>T. thermophilus</i>	DSHSCNTVEG	GYQCrPEISH	sWGQYSPFFS	LADQSEISPD	VPQNCkITFV
<i>M. thermophila</i>	ESRPCDTpDl	GFQCgTAISH	FWGQYSPYFS	VpSElDaS..	IPDDCeVTFa
Consensus	NSHSCDTVDG	GYQCFPEISH	LWGQYSPYFS	LEDESAISPD	VPDDC-VTFV
Consensus phytase	NSHSCDTVDG	GYQCFPEISH	LWGQYSPYFS	LEDESAISPD	VPDDCrVTFV
	51				100
<i>A. terreus</i> 9A-1	QVLARHGArS	PTHSktKAYA	AtIAAIQKSA	TaFpGKYAFL	QSYNYSLDSE
<i>A. terreus</i> cbs	QVLARHGArS	PTDSKtKAYA	AtIAAIQKNA	TaLpGKYAFL	KSYNYSMGSE
<i>A. niger</i> var. <i>awamori</i>	QVLSRHGARY	PTESKgKkYS	ALIEEIQQNV	TtFDGKYAFL	KTYNYSLGAD
<i>A. niger</i> T213	QVLSRHGARY	PTESKgKkYS	ALIEEIQQNV	TtFDGKYAFL	KTYNYSLGAD
<i>A. niger</i> NRRL3135	QVLSRHGARY	PTDSKgKkYS	ALIEEIQQNA	TtFDGKYAFL	KTYNYSLGAD
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 13073	QVLSRHGARY	PTSSKsKkYK	kLVTAIQaNA	TdFKGKF AFL	KTYNyTLGAD
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 32722	QVLSRHGARY	PTSSKsKkYK	kLVTAIQaNA	TdFKGKF AFL	KTYNyTLGAD
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 58128	QVLSRHGARY	PTSSKsKkYK	kLVTAIQaNA	TdFKGKF AFL	KTYNyTLGAD
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 26906	QVLSRHGARY	PTSSKsKkYK	kLVTAIQaNA	TdFKGKF AFL	KTYNyTLGAD
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 32239	QVLSRHGARY	PTASKsKkYK	kLVTAIQKNA	TtFKGKF AFL	ETYNyTLGAD
<i>A. nidulans</i>	QVLSRHGARY	PTESKsKAYS	GLIEAIQKNA	TsFwGQY AFL	ESYNyTLGAD
<i>T. thermophilus</i>	QLLSRHGARY	PTSSKtELYS	QLISrIQKTA	TaYKGY AFL	KDYrYqLGAN
<i>M. thermophila</i>	QVLSRHGARA	PTlKRaaSYv	DLIDrIHhGA	IsYgPgYEFL	RTYDYTLGAD
Consensus	QVLSRHGARY	PTSSK-KAYS	ALIEAIQKNA	T-FKGKYAFL	KTYNyTLGAD
Consensus phytase	QVLSRHGARY	PTSSKSKAYS	ALIEAIQKNA	TAFKGKYAFL	KTYNyTLGAD
	101				150
<i>A. terreus</i> 9A-1	ELTPFGrNQL	rDlGaQFYeR	YNALTRhInP	FVRATDASRV	hesAEKFVEG
<i>A. terreus</i> cbs	NLTpFGrNQL	qDlGaQFYRR	YDTLTRhInP	FVRAADSSRV	hesAEKFVEG
<i>A. niger</i> var. <i>awamori</i>	DLTPFGEQEL	VNSGIKFYQR	YESLTRNIIP	FIRSSGSSRV	IASGEKFIEG
<i>A. niger</i> T213	DLTPFGEQEL	VNSGIKFYQR	YESLTRNIIP	FIRSSGSSRV	IASGEKFIEG
<i>A. niger</i> NRRL3135	DLTPFGEQEL	VNSGIKFYQR	YESLTRNIIP	FIRSSGSSRV	IASGKKFIEG
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 13073	DLTPFGEQQL	VNSGIKFYQR	YKALARSVVP	FIRASGSDRV	IASGEKFIEG
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 32722	DLTPFGEQQL	VNSGIKFYQR	YKALARSVVP	FIRASGSDRV	IASGEKFIEG
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 58128	DLTPFGEQQL	VNSGIKFYQR	YKALARSVVP	FIRASGSDRV	IASGEKFIEG
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 26906	DLTAFGEQQL	VNSGIKFYQR	YKALARSVVP	FIRASGSDRV	IASGEKFIEG
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 32239	DLTPFGEQQM	VNSGIKFYQK	YKALAgSVVP	FIRSSGSDRV	IASGEKFIEG
<i>A. nidulans</i>	DLTlFGENQM	VDSGAKFYRR	YKNLARKnTP	FIRASGSDRV	VASAEKFIEG
<i>T. thermophilus</i>	DLTPFGENQM	IQlGikFYnH	YKSLARNAVP	FVRCSGSDRV	IASGrLFIEG
<i>M. thermophila</i>	ELTRtGQQQM	VNSGIKFYRR	YRALARKsIP	FVRTAGqDRV	VhSAENFTQG
Consensus	DLTPFGENQM	VNSGIKFYRR	YKALARK-VP	FVRASGSDRV	IASAEKFIEG
Consensus phytase	DLTPFGENQM	VNSGIKFYRR	YKALARKIVP	FIRASGSDRV	IASAEKFIEG

Figure 1/2

	151		200
<i>A. terreus</i> 9A-1	FQTARqDDHh ANpHQSPPrV DVaIPEGsAY NNTLEHSICT AFES...STV		
<i>A. terreus</i> cbs	FQNARqGDPh ANpHQSPPrV DVVIPEGtAY NNTLEHSICT AFEA...STV		
<i>A. niger</i> var. <i>awamori</i>	FQSTKLkDPr AqpgQSSPkI DVVISEASSs NNTLDPGTCT VFED...SEL		
<i>A. niger</i> T213	FQSTKLkDPr AqpgQSSPkI DVVISEASSs NNTLDPGTCT VFED...SEL		
<i>A. niger</i> NRRL3135	FQSTKLkDPr AqpgQSSPkI DVVISEASSs NNTLDPGTCT VFED...SEL		
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 13073	FQqAKLADPG A.TNRAAPAI SVIIPeSETF NNTLDHGvCT kFEA...SQL		
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 32722	FQqAKLADPG A.TNRAAPAI SVIIPeSETF NNTLDHGvCT kFEA...SQL		
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 58128	FQqAKLADPG A.TNRAAPAI SVIIPeSETF NNTLDHGvCT kFEA...SQL		
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 26906	FQqAKLADPG A.TNRAAPAI SVIIPeSETF NNTLDHGvCT kFEA...SQL		
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 32239	FQqANVADPG A.TNRAAPVI SVIIPeSETY NNTLDHsvCT NFEA...SEL		
<i>A. nidulans</i>	FRKAQLhCHG S..gQATpVv NVIIPeiDGF NNTLDHSTCV SFEN...DEr		
<i>T. thermophilus</i>	FQSAKVLDPH SDKHdAPPTI NVIIeEGPSY NNTLDtGSCP VFED...SSg		
<i>M. thermophila</i>	FHSAIILADRG STvRPTlPyd mVVIPEtAGa NNTLHNDICT AFEEgpySTI		
Consensus	FQSAKLADPG S-PHQASpVI NVIIPeGSY NNTLDHGtCT AFED---SEL		
Consensus phytase	FQSAKLADPG SQPHQASpVI DVIIPEGSY NNTLDHGtCT AFED...SEL		
	201		250
<i>A. terreus</i> 9A-1	GDDAvANFTA VFAPAiaQRL EADLPgVqLS TDEvVnLMAM CFFETVSlTD		
<i>A. terreus</i> cbs	GDAADNFTA VFAPAiaKRL EADLPgVqLS ADDvVnLMAM CFFETVSlTD		
<i>A. niger</i> var. <i>awamori</i>	ADTVEANFTA TFAPsIRQRL ENdLSGvTLT DTEVtYlMDM CSFDtIStST		
<i>A. niger</i> T213	ADTVEANFTA TFAPsIRQRL ENdLSGvTLT DTEVtYlMDM CSFDtIStST		
<i>A. niger</i> NRRL3135	ADTVEANFTA TFVPSIRQRL ENdLSGvTLT DTEVtYlMDM CSFDtIStST		
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 13073	GDEVAANFTA lFAPdIRARa EkHLPgVtLT DEDvVsLMdM CSFDtVARTS		
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 32722	GDEVAANFTA lFAPdIRARa EkHLPgVtLT DEDvVsLMdM CSFDtVARTS		
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 58128	GDEVAANFTA lFAPdIRARa EkHLPgVtLT DEDvVsLMdM CSFDtVARTS		
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 26906	GDEVAANFTA lFAPdIRARa KkHLPgVtLT DEDvVsLMdM CSFDtVARTS		
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 32239	GDEVEANFTA lFAPAIRARI EkHLPgVqLT DDDvVsLMdM CSFDtVARTS		
<i>A. nidulans</i>	ADeIEANFTA IMGPPIrkRL ENdLPGIKLT NENViYlMDM CSFDtMARTA		
<i>T. thermophilus</i>	GHDAQEKFAK qFAPAIIEKI KDHLPGVCLA vSDVpylMDL CFFETLARNh		
<i>M. thermophila</i>	GDDAQDTYlS TFAGPItARV NANLPgANLT DADTVaLMDL CFFETVAsSS		
Consensus	GDDAEANFTA TFAPAIRARL EADLPgVtLT DEDvV-LMDM CFFETVARTS		
Consensus phytase	GDDVEANFTA lFAPAIRARL EADLPgVtLT DEDvVYlMDM CFFETVARTS		
	251		300
<i>A. terreus</i> 9A-1	..... DAHTLSpFC DLFTaEWtq YNYLlSLDKY YGYGGGNPLG		
<i>A. terreus</i> cbs	..... DAHTLSpFC DLFTaEWtq YNYLlSLDKY YGYGGGNPLG		
<i>A. niger</i> var. <i>awamori</i>	..... vDTKLSpFC DLFTHdEWih YDYlQSLkKY YGHGAGNPLG		
<i>A. niger</i> T213	..... vDTKLSpFC DLFTHdEWih YDYlRSLkKY YGHGAGNPLG		
<i>A. niger</i> NRRL3135	..... vDTKLSpFC DLFTHdEWih YDYlQSLkKY YGHGAGNPLG		
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 13073	..... DASQLSpFC QLFTHnEWkk YNYLQSLGKY YGYGAGNPLG		
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 32722	..... DASQLSpFC QLFTHnEWkk YNYLQSLGKY YGYGAGNPLG		
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 58128	..... DASQLSpFC QLFTHnEWkk YNYLQSLGKY YGYGAGNPLG		
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 26906	..... DASQLSpFC QLFTHnEWkk YNYLQSLGKY YGYGAGNPLG		
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 32239	..... DASELSpFC AIFTHnEWkk YDYlQSLGKY YGYGAGNPLG		
<i>A. nidulans</i>	..... HGTELSpFC AIFTEkEWlq YDYlQSLSKY YGYGAGSPLG		
<i>T. thermophilus</i>	..... TDt.LSpFC ALStQeEWqa YDYlQSLGKY YGnGGGNPLG		
<i>M. thermophila</i>	sdpataadagg gNGrpLSpFC rLFSEsEWra YDYlQSVGKW YGYGPGNPLG		
Consensus	----- -DATELSpFC ALFTE-EW-- YDYlQSLGKY YGYGAGNPLG		
Consensus phytase	..... .DATELSpFC ALFTHDEWRQ YDYlQSLGKY YGYGAGNPLG		

Figure 1/3

	301			350
<i>A. terreus</i> 9A-1	PVQGVGwANE	LMARLTRAPV	HDHTCVNNTL	DASPATFPLN ATLYADFSHD
<i>A. terreus</i> cbs	PVQGVGwANE	LIARLTRSPV	HDHTCVNNTL	DANPATFPLN ATLYADFSHD
<i>A. niger</i> var. <i>awamori</i>	PTQGVGYANE	LIARLTHSPV	HDDTSSNHTL	DSNPATFPLN STLYADFSHD
<i>A. niger</i> T213	PTQGVGYANE	LIARLTHSPV	HDDTSSNHTL	DSNPATFPLN STLYADFSHD
<i>A. niger</i> NRRL3135	PTQGVGYANE	LIARLTHSPV	HDDTSSNHTL	DSSPATFPLN STLYADFSHD
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 13073	PAQGIGFtNE	LIARLTRSPV	QDHTSTNsTL	vSNPATFPLN ATMYVDFSHD
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 32722	PAQGIGFtNE	LIARLTRSPV	QDHTSTNsTL	vSNPATFPLN ATMYVDFSHD
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 58128	PAQGIGFtNE	LIARLTRSPV	QDHTSTNsTL	vSNPATFPLN ATMYVDFSHD
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 26906	PAQGIGFtNE	LIARLTRSPV	QDHTSTNsTL	vSNPATFPLN ATMYVDFSHD
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 32239	PAQGIGFtNE	LIARLTNSPV	QDHTSTNsTL	DSDPATFPLN ATLYVDFSHC
<i>A. nidulans</i>	PAQGIGFtNE	LIARLTQSPV	QDNTSTNHTL	DSNPATFPLD rKLYADFSHD
<i>T. thermophilus</i>	PAQGVGFvNE	LIARMTSPV	QDVTVNHTL	DSNPATFPLN ATLYADFSHD
<i>M. thermophila</i>	PTQGVGFvNE	LLARLAGvPV	RDqTSTNRTL	DGDPrTFPLG rPLYADFSHD
Consensus	PAQGVGF-NE	LIARLTHSPV	QDHTSTNHTL	DSNPATFPLN ATLYADFSHD
Consensus phytase	PAQGVGFANE	LIARLTRSPV	QDHTSTNHTL	DSNPATFPLN ATLYADFSHD
	351			400
<i>A. terreus</i> 9A-1	SNLVSIFWAL	GLYNGTAPLS	qTSVESVSQT	DGYAAAWTVP FAARAYVEMM
<i>A. terreus</i> cbs	SNLVSIFWAL	GLYNGTkPLS	qTTVEDITrT	DGYAAAWTVP FAARAYIEMM
<i>A. niger</i> var. <i>awamori</i>	NGIISILFAL	GLYNGTkPLS	TTTVENITQT	DGFSSAWTVP FASRLYVEMM
<i>A. niger</i> T213	NGIISILFAL	GLYNGTkPLS	TTTVENITQT	DGFSSAWTVP FASRLYVEMM
<i>A. niger</i> NRRL3135	NGIISILFAL	GLYNGTkPLS	TTTVENITQT	DGFSSAWTVP FASRLYVEMM
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 13073	NSMVSIFFAL	GLYNGTEPLS	rTSVESaKEl	DGYSASWVVP FGARAYFetM
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 32722	NSMVSIFFAL	GLYNGTGPLS	rTSVESaKEl	DGYSASWVVP FGARAYFetM
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 58128	NSMVSIFFAL	GLYNGTEPLS	rTSVESaKEl	DGYSASWVVP FGARAYFetM
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 26906	NSMVSIFFAL	GLYNGTEPLS	rTSVESaKEl	DGYSASWVVP FGARAYFetM
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 32239	NGMIPFFAM	GLYNGTEPLS	qTSeESTKES	NGYSASWAVP FGARAYFetM
<i>A. nidulans</i>	NSMISIFFAM	GLYNGTQPLS	mDSVESIQEm	DGYAASWTVP FGARAYFELM
<i>T. thermophilus</i>	NTMTSIFaAL	GLYNGTAKLS	TTEIKSIEET	DGYSAAWTVP FGGRAYIEMM
<i>M. thermophila</i>	NDMMGVlqAL	GaYDGVPPLO	KTArrDpEEl	GGYAASWAVP FAARIYVEKM
Consensus	NSMISIFFAL	GLYNGTAPLS	TTSVESIEET	DGYAASWTVP FGARAYVEMM
Consensus phytase	NSMISIFFAL	GLYNGTAPLS	TTSVESIEET	DGYSASWTVP FGARAYVEMM
	401			450
<i>A. terreus</i> 9A-1	QC.....	.....RAEKE	PLVRVLVNDR	VMPLHGCPD KLGRCKrDAF
<i>A. terreus</i> cbs	QC.....	.....RAEKQ	PLVRVLVNDR	VMPLHGCAVD NLGRCKrDDF
<i>A. niger</i> var. <i>awamori</i>	QC.....	.....QAEQE	PLVRVLVNDR	VVPLHGCPID aLGRCTrDSF
<i>A. niger</i> T213	QC.....	.....QAEQE	PLVRVLVNDR	VVPLHGCPID aLGRCTrDSF
<i>A. niger</i> NRRL3135	QC.....	.....QAEQE	PLVRVLVNDR	VVPLHGCPVD aLGRCTrDSF
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 13073	QC.....	.....KSEKE	PLVRALINDR	VVPLHGCDVD KLGRCKLNDF
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 32722	QC.....	.....KSEKE	PLVRALINDR	VVPLHGCDVD KLGRCKLNDF
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 58128	QC.....	.....KSEKE	SLVRALINDR	VVPLHGCDVD KLGRCKLNDF
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 26906	QC.....	.....KSEKE	PLVRALINDR	VVPLHGCDVD KLGRCKLNDF
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 32239	QC.....	.....KSEKE	PLVRALINDR	VVPLHGCAVD KLGRCKLKDF
<i>A. nidulans</i>	QC.....	.....E.KKE	PLVRVLVNDR	VVPLHGCAVD KFGRCTLDOW
<i>T. thermophilus</i>	QC.....	.....DSDDE	PVVRVLVNDR	VVPLHGCEVD SLGRCKrDDF
<i>M. thermophila</i>	RCsgggggggg	gggeqrQEKDE	eMVRVLVNDR	VMTLkGCGAD ErGMCTLErF
Consensus	QC-----	-----QAEKE	PLVRVLVNDR	VVPLHGCAVD KLGRCKLDDF
Consensus phytase	QC.....	.....QAEKE	PLVRVLVNDR	VVPLHGCAVD KLGRCKRDDF

Figure 1/4

	451	471
<i>A. terreus</i> 9A-1	VAGLSFAQAG	GNWADCF~~~ ~
<i>A. terreus</i> cbs	VEGLSFARAG	GNWAECF~~~ ~
<i>A. niger</i> var. <i>awamori</i>	VrGLSFARSG	GDWAECsA~~ ~
<i>A. niger</i> T213	VrGLSFARSG	GDWAECFA~~ ~
<i>A. niger</i> NRRL3135	VrGLSFARSG	GDWAECFA~~ ~
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 13073	VKGLSWARSG	GNWGECFS~~ ~
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 32722	VKGLSWARSG	GNWGECFS~~ ~
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 58128	VKGLSWARSG	GNWGECFS~~ ~
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 26906	VKGLSWARSG	GNWGECFS~~ ~
<i>A. fumigatus</i> 32239	VKGLSWARSG	GNSEQSFS~~ ~
<i>A. nidulans</i>	VEGLNFARSG	GNWkTCFT1~ ~
<i>T. thermophilus</i>	VrGLSFARqG	GNWEGCYAas e
<i>M. thermophila</i>	IESMAFARGN	GKWDlCFA~~ ~
Consensus	VEGLSFARSG	GNWAECFA-- -
Consensus phytase	VEGLSFARSG	GNWAECFA.. .

Figure 2/1

CP-1
 Eco RI M G V F V V L L S I A T L F G S T
 1 TATATGAATTCATGGGCGTGTTCGTGCTACTGTCCATTGCCACCTTGTTCGGTTCCA 60
 ATATACTTAAGTACCCGCACAAGCAGCAGGATGACAGGTAACGGTGAACAAGCCAAGGT
 S G T A L G P R G N S H S C D T V D G G
 61 CATCCGGTACCGCCTTGGGTCTCGTGSTATTCTCACTCTTGTGACACTGTTGACGGTG 120
 GTAGGCCATGGCGGAACCCAGGAGCACCATTAAAGAGTGAGAACACTGTGACAACCTCCAC
 CP-2
 CP-3
 Y Q C F P E I S H L W G Q Y S P Y F S L
 121 GTTACCAATGTTTCCCAGAAATTTCTCACTTGTGGGTCATACTCTCCATACTTCTCTT 180
 CAATGGTTACAAAGGGTCTTTAAAGAGTGAACACCCCGTTATGAGAGGTATGAAGAGAA
 E D E S A I S P D V P D D C R V T F V Q
 181 TGAAGACGAATCTGCTATTTCTCCAGACGTTCCAGACGACTGTAGAGTTACTTTCTGTT 240
 ACCTTCTGCTTAGACGATAAAGAGGTCTGCAAGGTCTGCTGACATCTCAATGAAAGCAAG
 CP-4
 CP-5
 V L S R H G A R Y P T S S K S K A Y S A
 241 AAGTTTGTCTAGACACGGTGCTAGATACCCCACTTCTTCTAAGTCTAAGGCTTACTCTG 300
 TTCAAAACAGATCTGTGCCACGATCTATGGGTTGAAGAAGATTTCAGATTCCGAATGAGAC
 L I E A I Q K N A T A F K G K Y A F L K
 301 CTTTGATTGAAGCTATTCAAAAGAAGCGCTACTGCTTTCAAGGGTAAGTACGCTTTCTTGA 360
 GAAACTAACTTCGATAAGTTTCTTTCGATGACGAAAGTTCCCATTCATGCGAAAGAAT
 CP-6
 CP-7
 T Y N Y T L G A D D L T P F G E N Q M V
 361 AGACTTACAACCTACACTTTGGGTGCTGACGACTTGACTCCATTCCGGTGAAAACCAATGG 420
 TCTGAAIGTTGATGTGAAACCCACGACTGCTGAACTGAGGTAAGCCACTTTTGGTTTACC
 N S G I K F Y R R Y K A L A R K I V P F
 421 TTAACCTCTGGTATTAAGTTCTACAGAAGATACAAGGCTTTGGCTAGAAAGATTGTCCAT 480
 AATTGAGACCATAATTCAAGATGTCTTCTATGTTCCGAAACCGATCTTTCTAACAAGGTA
 CP-8
 CP-9
 I R A S G S D R V I A S A E K F I E G F
 481 TCATTAGAGCTTCTGGTCTGACAGAGTTATTGCTTCTGCTGAAAAGTTCATTGAAGGTT 540
 AGTAATCTCGAAGACCAAGACTGTCTCAATAACGAAGACGACTTTTCAAGTAACTTCCAA
 Q S A K L A D P G S Q P H Q A S P V I D
 541 TCCAATCTGCTAAGTTGGCTGACCCAGGTTCTCAACCACACCAAGCTTCTCCAGTTATTG 600
 AGGTTAGACGATTCAACCSACTGGGTCCAAGAGTTGGTGTGGTTCCGAAGAGGTCAATAAC
 CP-10
 CP-11
 V I I P E G S G Y N N T L D H G T C T A
 601 ACGTTATTATTCCAGAAGGATCCGGTTACAACAACACTTTGGACCACGGTACTGTACTG 660
 TGCAATAATAAGGTCTTCCACGCAATGTTGTGTGAAACCTGGTCCCATGAACATGAC

Figure 2/2

F E D S E L G D D V E A N F T A L F A P
 CTTTCGAAGACTCTGAATTGGGTGACGACGTTGAAGCTAACTTCACTGCTTTGTTGCTC
 661 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 720
 GAAAGCTTCTGAGACTTAACCCACTGCTGCAACTTCGATTGAAGTGACGAAACAAGCGAG
 CP-12

A I R A R L E A D L P G V T L T D E D V
 CAGCTATTAGAGCTAGATTGGAAGCTGACTTGCCAGGTGTTACTTTGACTGACGAAGACG
 721 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 780
 GTCGATAATCTCGATCTAACCTTCGACTGAACGGTCCACAATGAACTGACTGCTTCTGC
 CP-13

V Y L M D M C P F E T V A R T S D A T E
 TTGTTTACTTGATGGACATGTGTCCATTGCGAACTGTTGCTAGAACTTCTGACGCTACTG
 781 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 840
 AACAAATGAACCTACCTGTACACAGTAAGCTTTGACAACGATCTTGAAGACTGCGATGAC
 CP-14

L S P F C A L F T H D E W R Q Y D Y L Q
 AATTGCTCTCCATTCTGTGCTTTGTTCACTCACGACGAATGGAGACAATACGACTACTTGC
 841 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 900
 TTAACAGAGGTAAGACACGAAACAAGTGAGTGCTGCTTACCTCTGTTATGCTGATGAACG
 CP-15

S L G K Y Y G Y G A G N P L G P A Q G V
 AATCTTTGGGTAAGTACTACGGTTACGGTGCTGGTAACCCATTGGGTCCAGCTCAAGGTG
 901 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 960
 TTAGAAACCCATTGATGATGCCAATGCCACGACCATTTGGGTAACCCAGGTGCGAGTTCCAC
 CP-16

G F A N E L I A R L T R S P V Q D H T S
 TTGGTTTCGCTAACGAATTGATTGCTAGATTGACTAGATCTCCAGTTCAAGACCACACTT
 961 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 1020
 AACCAAAGCGATTGCTTAACTAACGATCTAACTGATCTAGAGGTCAAGTTCTGGTGTGAA
 CP-17

T N H T L D S N P A T F P L N A T L Y A
 CTACTAACCACTTTGGACTCTAACCCAGCTACTTTCCATTGAACGCTACTTTGTACG
 1021 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 1080
 GATGATTGGTGTGAAACCTGAGATTGGGTGATGAAAGGGTAACTTGCATGAAACATGC
 CP-18

D F S H D N S M I S I F F A L G L Y N G
 CTGACTTCTCTCAGCAACTCTATGATTTCTATTTTCTTCGCTTTGGGTTTGTACAACG
 1081 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 1140
 GACTGAAGAGAGTGCTGTTGAGATACTAAAGATAAAGAAAGCGAAACCCAAACATGTTGC
 CP-19

T A P L S T T S V E S I E E T D G Y S A
 GTACTGCTCCATTGCTACTACTTCTGTTGAATCTATTGAAGAACTGACGGTTACTCTG
 1141 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 1200
 CATGACGAGGTAACAGATGATGAAGACAACCTTAGATAACTTCTTTGACTGCCAATGAGAC
 CP-20

S W T V P F G A R A Y V E M M Q C Q A E
 CTTCTTGACTGTTCCATTGCGGTGCTAGAGCTTACGTTGAAATGATGCAATGTCAAGCTG
 1201 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 1260
 GAAGAACCAGCAAGGTAAGCCACGATCTCSAATGCAACTTTACTACGTTACAGTTTCGAC
 CP-21

K E P L V R V L V N D R V V P L H G C A
 AAAAGGAACCATTTGGTTAGAGTTTGGTTAACGACAGAGTTGTTCCATTGCACGGTTGTG
 1261 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 1320
 TTTTCCTTGGTAACCAATCTCAAACCAATTGCTGCTCTCAACAAGGTAACGTGCCAACAC

Figure 2/3

```
      V D K L G R C K R D D F V E G L S F A R
CTGTTGACAAGTTGGGTAGATGTAAGAGAGACGACTTCGTTGAAGGTTTGTCTTTCGCTA
1321 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 1380
GACAACTGTTCAACCCATCTACATTCTCTCTGCTGAAGCAACTTCAAACAGAAAGCGAT
                                CP-22
      S G G N W A E C F A * Eco RI
GATCTGGTGGTAACTGGGCTGAATGTTTCGCTTAAGAATTCATATA
1381 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 1426
CTAGACCACCATTGACCCGACTTACAAAGCGAATTCTTAAGTATAT
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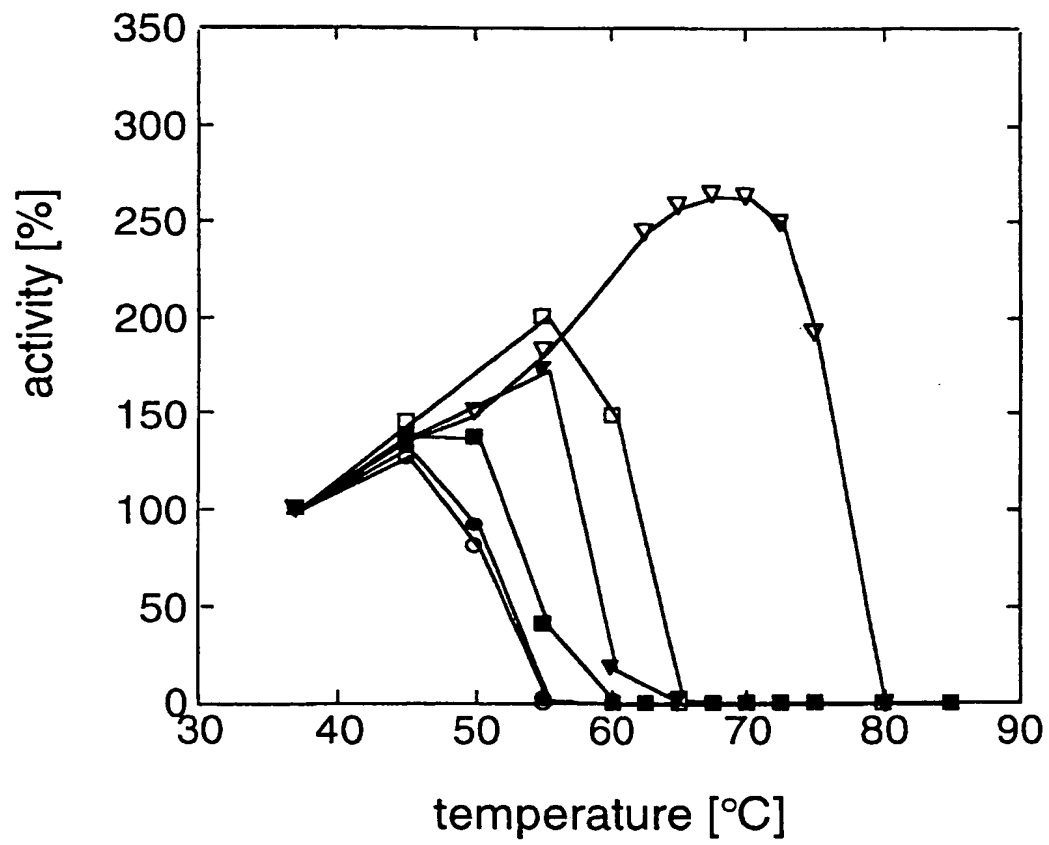
Figure 3

Figure 4

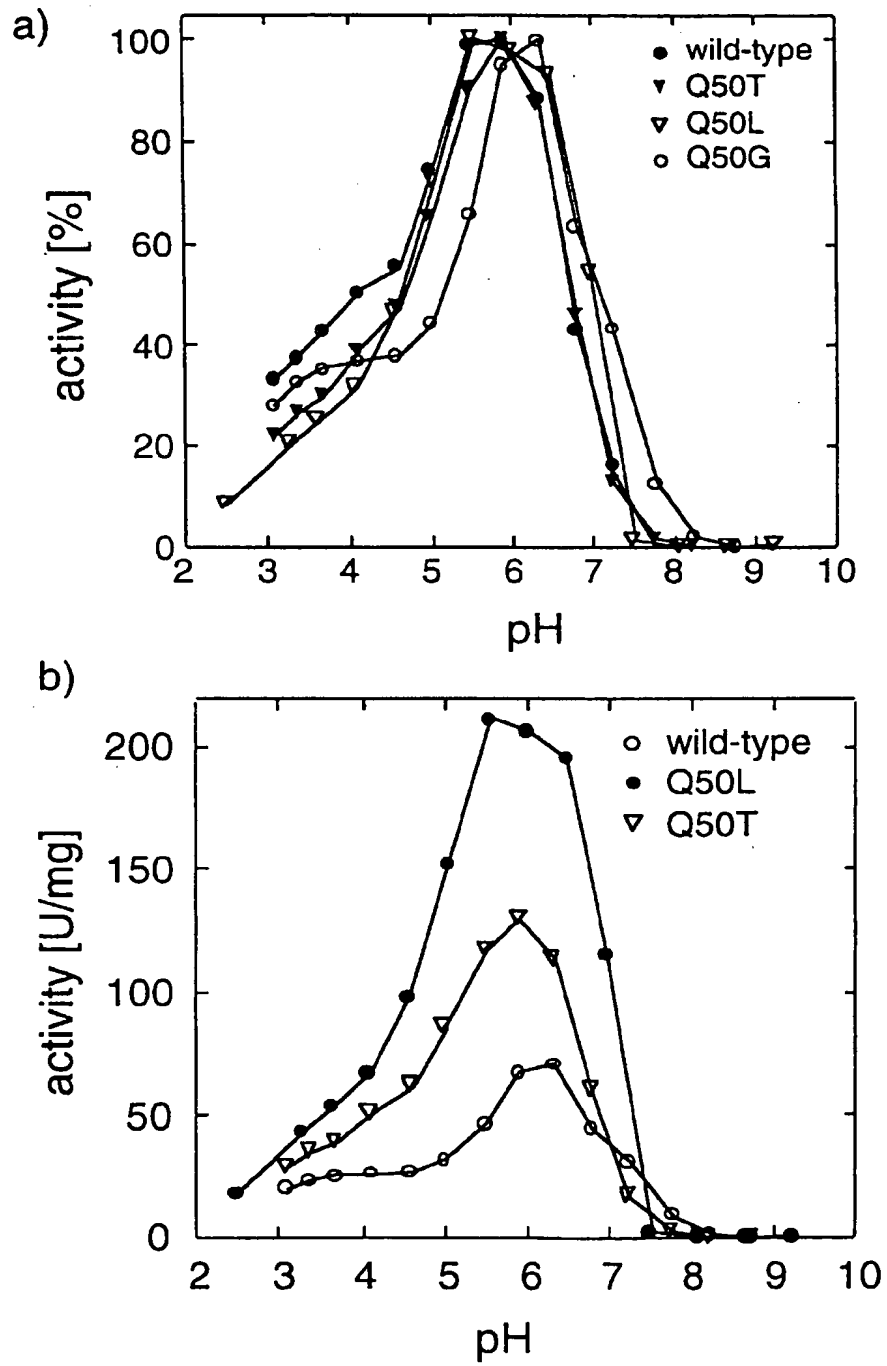
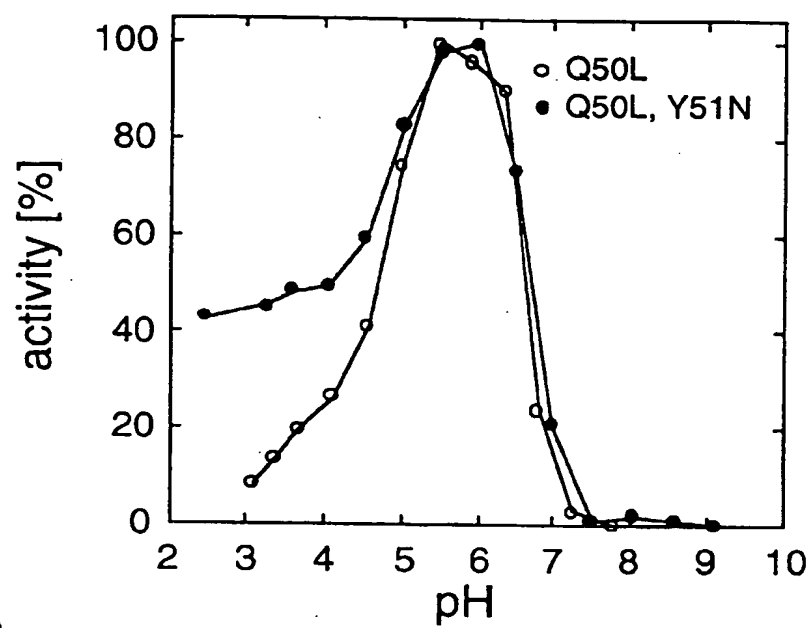


Figure 5

a)



b)

